

**Cornus amomum.** It is useful perhaps to call attention again to the Silky Cornel, *Cornus amomum*, for it is one of the best of all shrubs to plant in this climate near the banks of streams and ponds where large masses of foliage are desired to spread out over the surface of the water. Examples of this use of this Cornel can now be seen at two of the small ponds near the end of the Meadow Road where this Cornel is now covered with flowers which will be followed in autumn by bright blue fruits; during the winter the purple stems are attractive. The Silky Cornel is a good plant also to place in front of groups of trees and shrubs but it must have room for the free growth of its wide-spreading branches, for when crowded by other plants the branches become erect and all the character and beauty of the plant is lost. A space of not less than twenty feet in diameter is necessary for the development of a handsome specimen.

**Zenobia pulverulenta** is just opening its flowers. This shrub of the Heath Family is a native of the coast of North Carolina where it grows along the borders of swamps and, one of the most beautiful shrubs of the American flora, is perfectly hardy in Massachusetts where it has flourished in the Arboretum for many years. *Zenobia* is related to the *Andromedas* and is chiefly distinguished by its open, campanulate and four-awned anthers. The leaves are deciduous, thickly covered with a glaucous bloom, and the ivory white flowers about half an inch long and broad are borne on slender arching stems and are arranged in axillary clusters forming terminal racemes from twelve to eighteen inches in length and arching from the upper part of the branches of the previous year. The form of *Zenobia* (var. *nitida*) with green leaves which are destitute of a glaucous bloom is a more common plant in North Carolina and is equally hardy here in Massachusetts. *Zenobia* is not common in cultivation in this country but is occasionally seen in English gardens.

**Tripterygium Regelii.** Climbing plants with handsome foliage and a conspicuous inflorescence hardy and easy to grow in New England are not very numerous, and Mr. Jack's introduction several years ago of this *Tripterygium* made an important addition to their number. It is a near relative of the Bitter Sweets (*Celastrus*) and a native of Korea and Japan where it climbs over rocks and bushes, and often climbs with stems fifty or sixty feet long into the tops of trees. The leaves are long-pointed, dark green, and often six inches in length. The small white flowers are produced in narrow open clusters ten or twelve inches long, and they are followed by showy, three-lobed and three-winged fruits from half an inch to an inch in length. By pinching the young shoots the vines can be grown as a shrub, and in this way it produces larger flower-clusters and is more ornamental. There is such a specimen just coming into bloom in the Shrub Collection, where it is also growing naturally on the trellis next to the different species of *Celastris*.

**Periploca sepium.** This is another handsome plant which the Arboretum owes to the labors of Mr. Jack in Korea. It is growing on the trellis near the *Tripterygium*. It is a plant with slender stems, pointed, dark green and very lustrous leaves about three and a half inches in



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